Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[YB BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY MARCH 19, 1832 [VOL. XII ...NO 618.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE NEXT?

Mr. Editor: I am one of those who hope that what we want, what the country wants, what ought to be done, will be done at the present session of Congress. I do hope, and, therefore, I cannot but believe, that we shall be saved from the mortification, the degration, the loss, of quarrelling any longer about the Tariff. There may be a compromise, there ought to be a compromise, and it can never be made upon principles more advantageous to the protected interests, than at present. A man, who does not now see which way the wind blows, cannot have his right senses about him. If the protected interests are not wise in time, the danger is that they will be overwhelmed by popular indignation. But suppose that Congress does nothing—what then?—what next? This question is answered by asking another—Where were we last year at this time?—where, but in the depths of despair?—and what brought us to life? What but rousing ourselves—animating, cheering, one another—getting together in conventions in the country, and then at Philadelphia, comparing opinions, ascertaining that we thought alike about the main points, and then spreading these opinions among the people? Can we doubt, then, as to what is to be done next? Can we possibly do any better than to go on as we have begun, by scattering knowledge among the people? We must *reason* with them—there is no use in blustering—they do not understand it. No man could have dreamed, twelve months ago, that the country would so soon have shown its natural good sense. This is a sure foundation to build upon; let us, therefore, go on. But there is something to do; the facts and arguments that will be brought out this winter, in the Reports of the Committee of the Free Trade Convention, and in Congress, ought and must be put forth, in such plain popular forms, that they can be comprehended by the great body of the people. The friends of Free Trade, at Washington, in and out of Congress, now there, ought, the moment that it is ascertained that nothing will be done this winter, (if, unhappily, that should be the case,) to meet, and recommend some plan of concert, in each State, to bring about this object—*that is, the spreading of information among the people.* No great amount of money will be required—but every true man will be expected to give something, and he will give. What nobler object can we have;—what purer charity is there, than, having set aside all selfish views, to circulate just ideas of political economy among a free people, who are in the keen pursuit of the which ennobles their condition? Mr. Editor, I know well the value of your excellent paper, but it cannot reach every body. I am not wedded to any particular plan, but I do insist, that, near as we are to the desired haven, if we do not stay on deck, face the storm, and work like men, we shall deserve to be, and shall be, shipwrecked in port. The gentlemen in Congress must recollect that they have not been sent there for nothing. This is the voice of nineteen out of twenty disinterested men.

ONE OF THE NINETEEN.

New York, Febuary, 1832.

From the Times & Gazette.

J. J. AUDUBON, Esq.

This distinguished individual is now in Florida pursuing his interesting and arduous researches among the different species of the feathered race. His object is to render complete his splendid work on the ornithology of the United States, the first volume of which is already published. For thirty years has Mr. Audubon devoted his time, his talents and his fortune to the study of the characters and habits of Birds, and with unexampled enthusiasm. We hope his valuable life may be prolonged, so that he may complete not only the most magnificient "monument to ornithology but one of the finest specimens of art, that any country or age has ever produced.

The following extract from one of his late letters to a friend in Philadelphia, (published in Mr. Featherstonhough's valuable Journal of Geology and Nat. Science) will give some idea of his feelings and habits.

"We at length approached Charleston, and the view of that city from across the bay, was hailed by a party with unfeigned delight—charmed as we were with having terminated our dreary journey, it did not occur to us to anticipate the extraordinary hospitality which awaited us there, and which led to a residence of a few of the happiest weeks I ever passed."

Having received a warm reception, and been aided by many gentlemen in prosecuting his pursuit he continues. "I believe we prepared about 300 specimens, consisting of about 60 species of land and water birds. I jumped at once into my wood-hunting habits, all hands of us up before day break, and soon at work, either in the way of shooting, taking views, or drawing birds; after sunset scribbling in our journals." In speaking of the attentions paid him in Charleston he remarks, "It is not possible for me to express properly the sense I feel of the kindness I received from that warm hearted and intelligent people."

"But it was necessary to bring my stay in Charleston to a close, and it was somewhat difficult too. But my mind was among the birds farther South; the Florida, Red River, the Arkansas, that almost known country California, and the Pacific ocean. I felt myself drawn to the untried scenes of those countries, and it was necessary for me to tear myself away from the kindest friends."

After describing his voyage to St. Augustine, and an interesting meeting with a gentleman on St. Simon's Island he continues, "St. Augustine whatever it may have been, is far from being a flourishing place now. It lies at the bottom of a bay, extremely difficult of access, even for vessels of light draft, which seldom reach the city in less than a day—I cannot say much for the market, nor for the circumjacent country. Oranges and plenty of good fish, seem to constitute the wealth of the place—Sands, pine forests, and impenetrable thickets of cactus, and palmettos form the under growth.

"I will give you a sketch of our manner of passing the time, we are up before day, and our toilette is soon made. If the day is to be spent at drawing, we take a walk, and return when hungry and fatigued—We draw uninterruptedly until dusk, after which, another walk, then write up journals and retire to rest early. When we have nothing on hand to draw, the guns are cleaned, over night, a basket with bread and cheese, a bottle with old whiskey, and some water is prepared. We get into a boat and after an hour of hard rowing, we find ourselves in the middle of most extensive marshes as far as the eye can reach—The boat is anchored, and we go on, wading through mud and water, amid myriads of sand-flies and musquitoes, shooting here or there a bird, squatting down for half an hour, to observe the ways of the beautiful beings we are in pursuit of. This is the way in which we spend our day"—They then prepare the skins of birds which are intended to be preserved, and he adds, "all this, added to our other avocation, brings us into the night pretty well fatigued—Such my dear friends is the life of an active naturalist, and such in my opinion it ought to be—It is nonesense ever to hope to see in the closet what is only to be perceived—as far as the laws, arrangements and beauties of ornithological nature is concerned—by that devotion of time, opportunities and action, to which, I have consecrated my life, not without hope that science may benefit by my labours."

"Do not be afraid of my safety; I take a reasonable care of my health and life—I know how to guard against real difficulties, and I have no time to attend to, that worst of all kind of difficulties, imaginary ones. Circumstances never within my control threw me upon my own resources, at a very early period of my life. I have grown up in the school of adversity, and am not an unprofitable scholar there, having learnt to be satisfied with providing for my family and myself by my own exertions. The life I lead is my vocation, full of smooth and rough paths, like every vocation that men variously try. My physical constitution has always been good, and the fine flow of spirits I have, has often greatly assisted me in some of the most trying passages of life—I know that I am engaged in an arduous undertaking, but if I live to complete it, I will offer to my country a beautiful monument of the varied splendor of American nature, and of my devotion to American ornithology."

These few extracts are sufficient to shew the nature of his pursuits, and his intentions—We are happy to see our Government aiding him in his exertions by placing at his command a small vessel for the purpose of exploring the rivers and coast of Florida.

We wish him every success in his laborious work, both on account of the advancement of science, and his own great merit. G.

Two letters have been published in the Eastern Argus, from Washington, dated on the 27th of January, from which we extract the following:

"The Tariff is the most and all-important subject of this session of Congress, and on its satisfactory adjustment will, I fear and believe, *depend the continuance of the Union.* More on this subject hereafter."

"The Tariff folks appear determined not to abate an inch of their pretensions, and the consequence will be, if they have the courage to adhere to them, that the *Union of these States will be dissolved.* I have resisted this conclusion as long as I was able, and have at length come to it with sorrow, but the evidence is irresistible. The manufacturers pretend to be incredulous, or else treat the subject with bravado, and say let them go. And the South will go! There is no division of sentiment among them. This is the second attempt of the New England aristocracy to dissolve the Union. The first proved abortive by the virtue of our yeomanry; so, having to hope for from that quarter, the Hartford Convention folks now seem determined to drive off the South, and I greatly fear that they will succeed in this effort."

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

The *Providence Patriot* of Wednesday contains the following notice of the examination of a man before the District Court on a charge of piracy and murder:

The examination of Slocum for piracy and murder, was again commenced before the Hon. J. Pitman, at the District Court room, on Saturday last. This is the most extraordinary case that we ever heard of. It appers that Mr. John Allen, of Newport, formerly fitted out a sloop for the coast of Africa, from which he received intelligence in 1825, being then on the South Africa Coast. About two months since, several sailors arrived at Newport, from Norfolk. They hired a carriage and proceeded to Portsmouth. They passed a house on their journey which one of the sailors observed was occupied by his uncle, and that it was the place where he spent his younger days. On turning to Newport, the same person took some opium and brandy, and soon became very deranged. In this state he declared himself to be one of the crew beleaging to the aforesaid sloop, and also that the said crew rose upon the officers, and that all were killed except himself. He further stated that he remained on board of the vessel for several days alone, and was taken off by a piratical cruiser. After recovering from his fit of dilirium, he denied the assertions which he had made; but he was immediately arrested for the crime of piracy and murder. Mr. Allen (his uncle) the owner of the vessel, was sent for and instantly recognized him as his nephew, who had sailed in his vessel.—The sailor denied ever having seen Mr. Allen before. Mr. A. then stated that Slocum had slept at his house a few nights before, and seemed perfectly well acquainted with the house. Slocum however denied having any knowledge of Allen or his vessel. The mother of Slocum was then sent for, and immediately recognized her son, whom she thought dead. She said that there were several scars about his body, by which he could be recognized; but on examination no such scars were found. U. [illegible] recognized him as a lad whom [illegible] knew in Portsmouth. After a most scrutinizing examination, at three different times, the Judge discharged him on Monday last,—the parties having failed to identify him.

A new periodical of a very singular character is proposed in Philadelphia. Dr. Porter, proprietor of the Literary Rooms in that city, has issued a Prospectus for a periodical work to be entitled "*The Girard Journal of Wealth.*" From this prospectus we have seen only the following extract, and we are unable to state therefore with precision the terms, form, frequency of appearance, &c. of the proposed publication. From its title and the following account of its intended character, we should not anticipate for it a long protracted existence. Its appropriate topics, we should think, would soon be exhausted. It is difficult, however, to foretell what may grow out of it. When we first saw proposals for publishing a periodical, to be devoted to the death of *Morgan*, we little anticipated the permanency of Antimasonic publications. *Nash. Ban.*

"Aside from all other considerations, it is due to the character and memory of the deceased, that the magnitude of his philanthropic deeds should be commemorated by some literary establishment, having reference to his *name and character*: not a temporary and transient journal, which should terminate with the enumeration of his property, and the fulfilments of his laudable intentiontions, but one which shall imitate the great scope of his character; and generalise UNIVERSAL PHILANTHROPY from his example. It was not the attributes of Stephen Girard to attempt what he could not perform; or to be dispirited by slight obstacles, from the accomplishment of his designs. *Industrious and persevering*, he never remitted his exertions, until he had vanquished and surmounted all intervening obstacles. Ephemeral efforts had no existence in his enduring atmosphere. Nor would a proper view of his ample and comprehensive character, justify an undertaking that was either limited in design, or contracted in its theme or discussion.

A *Girard Journal* might, at first view, be deemed a very monotonus production. But the contrary will soon appear, when we consider the variety of his pursuits, from a Sea Captain to a merchant, a builder, a butcher, and a banker; and the comprehensive sweep of his talents for all occupations as well as the boundless variety of his wealth, his views, his actions, and charities. If we follow the track of his character, in the leading features of this Journal, we shall present a variety only equalled by the diversified pursuits of mankind. For Stephen Girard had almost gone though the entire circle of social occupations; and those which he failed to touch in person, he finally succeeded in bringing under the influence of his capital. Commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanics, finance, currency, building, mining, canaling, rail-roads, agriculture, gardening, in fine, all that man can do, or money operate upon, were compromised in the character, of Stephen Girard; and which would sanction the utmost extent of diversified and even contrary pursuits.—Whilst the columns of the Girard Journal, therefore, will be specially devoted to the illustration, supervision and history of his bequests—it will comprise such a variety as to relieve from the tedium of monotonous narrative, and animate by the spirit of the living and speaking world; lest in the cold apathy of historical truth, we should imperceptibly become enveloped in the bandages of the mummy of Egypt.'

Some of the Southern papers, besides those of South Carolina, speak their sentiments prettty plainly as to what may be expected from a perseverance of the Manufacturers in their system of monopolies. As a specimen, we give the following, in which there appears to be no ambiguity.

From the Columbus (Geo.) Enq. of Jan. 21.

The movements in Congress begin to have on air of much interest. Questions of importance begin to be agitated, and the champions of both sides begin to make preparations for the contest. On the 11th inst. the whole city was gathered together to hear Mr. Clay, upon the subject of the modification of the Tariff; not such a modification as will relieve the Southern people from the burdens which they bear, but which removes only that part which bears upon the Manufacturers, and leaves upon us of the South the whole weight of that accursed and intolerable system.—After Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne made a few remarks, and moved for the postponement of the subject until Monday, the 16th. We may, therefore, look for some able and interesting debate upon the subject. But there must be something besides debate—there must be action—upon this subject. The feelings of the South cannot be soothed, nor their sufferings relieved, by splendid declamation. The friends of the "Protective System" are endeavoring to forestall any attempt at the total overthrow of this abominable system, by a seeming show of concession and moderation, which covers an unyielding determination to oppress. But it will not do—the Tariff must undergo, during this session of Congress, a *radical*—yes, a *radical* and *substantial*—modification, or else the Tariff will operate only on the Tariff States.

The Debate in the House of Representatives, a sketch of which will be found in this paper, augurs a revival of all the anxieties and troubles of the Missouri question. The disturbers of the Union in the North [illegible] begin to play their part more visibly. They fear the Tariff is not sufficient, of itself, to drive the South to violence. And now they would mingle the Indian controversy with the other Southern grievances, in such a way as to make it the *most savage* warfare that ever harrassed the country.

We regret that the recent decision of the Supreme Court has been hastened, so as to bring that tribunal into the conflicts of party. The question, we hoped, would have been postponed, until the efforts making by the Executive of the Union, to close all difficulties arising out of the Indian title in Georgia might have prevailed, by extinguishing the title itself.

Globe.

A correspondent of the New York Gazette, in a letter from Washington, published some time ago, says, in relation to the discussion which arose out of Mr. Mercer's resolution to raise a Standing Committee on Internal Improvements—

"The vote stood 96 to 90, and there were negatives enough among the absentees to have decided it in the negative." "But the policy of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government has got its death-warrant, and will, at this session, receive its death-blow."

Whether the policy of Internal Improvdments by the Federal Government has got its death-blow or not, as far as the Congress is concerned, one thing is very clear, and that is, that its death-warrant will never be recalled so long as the man who signed it continues at the head of affairs.

The following precious confession of the profits of the wool monopoly, is worthy of notice, coming as it does from the head quarters of the American System in New England.

WOOL.—The price of this article will not probably materially fluctuate during the coming season. The average price of good lots may be quoted at 50 cents per lb. which yields the grower and the manufacturer about the equal profit. As the flocks increase throughout the country the price will be reduced and the facilities for growing it increased. It will then become an article of regular and certain profit, not subject to fluctuation from speculations in the market, and not liable to be effected by good or bad seasons so much as other staple products of the country. We have heard it remarked by those extensively engaged in wool growing, that whatever the article brings in the market over 25 cents per lb. is clear profit; and there can be no doubt but it will be a long time ere the price is reduced to that. *Lowell Journal.*

If a man wants a shoe mended, he takes it to a cobler. If he wants a coat mended he takes it to a tailor. If he wants a wach mended, he takes it to watch-maker.

Again: If a seaman wants his quadrant mended, he takes it to a mathematical-instrument maker. If a man wants to understand a point of jurisprudence, he applies to a lawyer. If he wants medical advice, he applies to a physician.

Now, why is this course invariably pursued by the whole community? Simply because the cobler, the tailor, the watch maker, the mathematical instrument maker, the lawyer, and the physician; from having made their particular pursuits a study, and from having united practice with theory, are known to be better qualified to perform their respective functions than any body else.

It is only in the science of government —*of all sciences and arts the most complicated, delicate, and difficult to be understood*—that every shallow pate in the whole nation considers himself as wise as his neighbor. You will not find a politician, from Maine to Louisiana, from the lofty aspirant to the Presidency down to the humblest seconder of a motion in a State Legislature, who does not consider himself as well qualified to make laws for thirteen millions of people, as Lycurgus and Solon were for the inhabitants of Sparta and Athens. Well was it once exclaimed—

"Quam parva sapientia regitur mundus." With what little wisdom is the world governed!

At the time of formation of the Federal Constitution, it was never anticipated that a case under it should arise, like the one now presented, viz: a difference of opinion as to the powers granted to the General Government, accompanied by a refusal by both parties to make the first movement in any attempt settle it, by referring the disputed points to a convention of the States. It is very easy to see, that a perseverance in the present course must inevitably break up the Union. If Congress wishes to exercise a power not granted by the Constitution, and, instead of applying to the States to have it conferred by amendment, chooses to usurp the power by a forced construction, and then afterwards sy, "We want no amendment to the Constitution, as it already confers all the power we want;" it is very plain, that the guarantee of a written Constitution, of which so much has been said, is a bulwark of broken reeds, and is just as well adapted to protect the liberties of a nation, as a cobweb would be to protect a lamb from the clutches of a wolf. For our parts, we can see nothing in the cupidity of our Northern monopolists, which urges them to convert the constitution into an instrument designed for their special benefit, but the seeds of a dissolution of the noble structure which has rendered us a great and prosperous people; and unless a more just spirit shall take the place of the present system of avarice, some of us who are alive this day will witness the calamity to which we have alluded.

ICE MOUNTAIN.

The following account of a Moutain of Ice is taken from Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia, now in the press.

The author consot pretend to give a description of all natural curiosities of our country. This would require, of itself, several volumes.

I shall, therefore, content myself, and the reader must be content, with an account of the most prominent. Among the number, the "Ice Mountain," in the opinion of the writer deserves the first rank.

This most extraordinary and wonderful work of creation, is located about 23 miles west of Winchester on the east side of the North Branch of Capon river commonly called "North river," very near what is called "North river mills," the residence of Chritopher Heiskell, Esq. in the county of Hampshire. It is not more than some three or four hundred paces from Mr. Heiskell's public house to where the Ice is to be found. For about one mile, or probably something more, this mountain presents to the eye a most grand and sublime spectacle. It is probably six or eight hundred feet in height, nearly perpendicular, covered on the N. W. side entirely with loose stones of various sizes, many of which are of a diamond shape, and from one to two pounds weight, to one or two thousand. This vast pile of stone appears to be entirely loose, not adhering together and easily removed. Its base, is washed by the river for several miles; about one hundred yards in length, and about 25 or 30 feet in breadth, at the base of the mountain ice is to be found, all seasons of the year On removing the stone, which is very easily done with a light stick or with the naked hand, the ice appears in blocks of from one to two inches diameter to eight or ten inches thickness. It is wedged in among the stone, and I presume the cavities (or what would be cavities but for the ice) are mostly filled with ice. From what extraordinary natural cause the ice is preserved, I am not able to form a conjecture. It is certainly the more remarkable from the fact, that the sun shines with all its force upon the surface which covers the ice from about eight or nine o'clock in the morning until late in the evening; but the ice defies all the force of the sun's rays, no matter how great the heat of the atmosphere. An eternal current of cold air issues from the base of this bed of ice. Individuals passing along the path way feel this cold air very sensibly affecting their feet and legs.

Mr. Deavers, the owner of the land, has erected a very small log dairy at the base of the mountain, which preserves his milk, butter, fresh meat, &c. at all times he chooses to use it, from all taint or injury of every kind. If a fly returns into his dairy, which sometimes happens, he is instantly reduced to a state of torpitude, and rendered incapable of doing the least injury. One of the torpid flies, on being removed into a temperate atmosphere, soon recovers animation and flies off.

If a snake in his rambles happens to get on the stone covering the ice, he soon becomes so chilled as to loose all motion; and finally perishes with the degrees of cold. Several instances of this kind have been seen. In Mr. Deaver's dairy, ice has been seen at midsummer. Mr. Heiskell informed the author that he had seen ice in his dairy in the month of July. The author himself saw ice on the floor, and blocks of ice formed between the logs in the month of April.

Immediately under this bank of ice a very beautiful transparent spring issues, and empties into the river a few feet from its head. This spring is unquestionably the coldest water I have ever seen; and I will hazard the opinion, that the water in the hottest season of year, is but a few degrees above the freezing point. Yet in winter this spring water, notwithstanding its extreme degree of cold, has the effect of preventing the formation of ice in the river where it empties. Mr. Deavers informed the author, that there is always an open channel in the ice in the coldest winter weather of some twenty or thirty feet.

That this situation taken altogether exhibits one of the greatest natural curiosities in our country, I believe is admitted by every individual who has examined it. It unquestionably affords the very best site for the erection of dairies in our country; and probably is exceeded by none in the world. And there is little doubt that it will at some future period, become valuable for that purpose. The uneven and mountainous country in its neighborhood may probably retard any valuable improvements of this description for some years—but as population increases, and the improvement of our country progresses, there is little doubt a large portion of our mountains will be turned to good account, and add greatly to the wealth and domestic happiness of society.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

It may be a satisfaction to the curious to know what a United States Congress is made up of; and first we find that there are more Mechanics than of any other class, for we show 3 Smiths, 2 Barbers, 2 Sheppards, a Taylor, a Cooper, a Butcher, a Chandler, a Mercer, a Potter, a Plumer, a Mason, a Miller, a Harper, a Collier, a Wheeler, a Webster, an Archer, two Cooks and a Stewart. They have also one Angel with one Wing—one Man and one Soul, as well as some interesting parts of the animal structure—such as Armstrong, Foot, Chinn, Nuckolls, and two Broadheads; you find Robbins also perhaps side by side with a Lyon, a Griffin and a Choatte—Then they have Weeks, Day and Knight, and Doubleday. They are well provided with Homes, Chambers, and Hatts—they have Potts too and Bells and Reeds—a Kane, a Pitcher, a Cannon, a Carr, and Moore, too.—There are two Whites to one Brown.—There are Clay Banks, a Hill, two Condets, one Ford, and some Say more.—That they have all the prevailing fashions is shown by the great variety of Tons, for they have Clay-ton, New-ton, Johns-ton, Pat-ton, Bea-ton, Vin-ton, Apple-ton, Dray-ton, Hunting-ton, Washing-ton, Creigh-ton. They have many *Sons*—Tomlin-son, Car-son, Stevenson, Dicker-son, Robin-son, Ander-son, Thomp-son, John-son, Dick-son, Pear-son, Alli-son, Ma-son,—for this Troop you find two Bibbs, but unfortunately no Tuckers—and finally, they have what is a shame to our Republican Institutions, not only a Tylor and a Marshall, but 4 Kings; these we recommend be taken to Gaither, and cast out Root and Branch.

RESURRECTION.

Extract of a letter dated City of Mexico, Jan. 11, 1832, from an American gentleman of respectability resident there, to his correspondent in this city—

"Pray make known at home that Captain WILLIAM MORGAN, who was so cruelly murdered twice by the wicked Masons in the northern part of the state of N. York, and buried in a sack in one of the big lakes, is alive and well, in this city and gaining an honest livelihood by painting coaches, houses, &c. He is not much pleased that his wife married a mason, but is very grateful to Mr. Rush for his last funeral oration."

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

To the Senators of Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

If in the history of our country, there ever was a crisis more pregnant than all others with the liberties of the South, and the future destiny and even existance of the government, it is the present. The payment of the public debt has been viewed with fond anxiety as the period when the Southern people should be liberated from the galling exactions of a tariff which they have so often denounced as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive; and which they have submitted to, from a patriotic love of Union, and from a belief that the day of their deliverance was at hand. But what are the facts? Instead of their chains being lightened, a dominant majority, headed by a bold and talented leader, are devising ways and means by which the system is to be rivited on them for ever. Such is the object, and such will be the effect if Mr. Clay's proposition succeeds. The people of each one of your respective States as a last appeal to public opinion, appointed their delegates to the free trade convention. They were anxious to avail themselves of other means to strengthen the efforts of their representation in both House of Congress, and of bringing the great question of their wrongs before the American people in the most imposing form. When the result of the deliberations of that Convention are presented to Congress, shall not the voice of those States, so deeply interested be heard upon the floor of the Senate, not only aiding by their votes, but sustaining in debate those great principles of human liberty which are so vitally involved in all the discussions on the tariff? Shall South Carolina fight the battle alone, or will the other Southern States *"come to the rescue"* against the disciplined corps which the "vested interest" always bring into the field to fight their battles? —The question may appear presumptuous; but so little has been heard in debate from the talented ranks of the South out of that State that it wears the appearance of indifference, on their part, to this all important question. A distinguished advocate of free trade, at the North, writes to his friend in this place, that the monopolists there cannot be brought to believe that any other Southern States than South Carolina feels a deep interest on the subject of the tariff. Ought not this mistake to be corrected in some other way than by the silent votes of those whose talents would impart fresh strength to the argument, and whose characters would add an increased moral force to the cause of free trade? So far as the discussion has progressed, five speeches have been made in favor of the monopolists, and but one in favor of the tax paying people. And shall our strong men slumber in their tents, while the battle fiercely rages in their view? Already has Mr. Clay attempted to treat the question as if South Carolina was alone interested. He has vouched for Virginia being a tariff State in seven years, and has already triumphantly asked—How would her foreign trade be increased by a repeal of all duties? Will the two sons of old Dominion suffer him to enter her sanctuary, and go out unscathed? Shall the land of Henry, of Lee, of Taylor, of Roane, and of Randolph, send forth no champion to meet his bold affiance. Has North Carolina no interest at stake which are of sufficient importance to be represented in this discussion.* Shall Georgia, punctiliously jealous of her right "cavelling on the ninth part of a hair," where her territorial and jurisdictional powers are concerned, sit by an unconcerned spectator, while her oppressors are parcelling out among themselves the hard earnings of her industrious citizens? Shall not the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with their virgin soil, richer than the Nile, be heard in loud rebuke of a system destroying the value of those staples which, under the auspices of free trade, would add countless millions to wealth? Shall their infant prospects, as bright as their own sunshine, find no guardian protector in him whose spirit stirring eloquence called forth the plaudits of a delighted gallery, while defending the laurels of the hero of Orleans against the very individual who now leads the van in this warefare against her vital interests? Can Tennessee consent to be strangled in the immense folds of this Boa Constrictor, without a struggle? Shall the strong man of Missouri, like Archilles, retired from the fight, after making an ineffectual skirmish on the subject of alum salt! When the Gauls entered the Roman Senate, they were struck with awe at the unshrinking dignity of the Senators.—And shall the vandal spirit of modern plunder enter the American Senate, without check and without rebuke? This is impossible the last grand struggle of Southern rights, and, I fear, for human liberty; and the South expects every man to do his duty. Well may she exclaim, in the language of freedom's bard, "He that falters now is no son of mine." I am no Carolinian, and should the issue of the present contest result in favor of freedom, I should be mortified to see all the bright honors of the struggle clustering on a single brow. Should the great principles of constitutional liberty and free trade be destined to to be crushed under the weight of Northern power, I should be still more mortified to see one little State alone gallantly dying in the last entrenchment which environs the whole South. A SOUTHERNER.

* This was written before Mr. Mangum made his excellent speech.

Revolutionary Judge.—The following revolting picture of a french Jeffreys, is taken from the Memoirs of Count Lavallette. "This man was a wretched foreign priest, called Schneider, who gloried in his assumed title of the Marat of the Rhine. For several months he had acted as president of the Tribunal, and General of the revolutionary army, terrifying Alsatia with his cruelty and debauchery. He used to travel the provinces, followed by Judges, who were no better than robbers, and by soldiers, who were his executioners. A Guillotine, drawn by horses, like a fieldpiece, accompanied him every where; and when he arrived in any town, not one of the inhabitants could count on escaping. Sex, age beauty, respectibility, fortune—nothing was sacred in the eyes of the wretch. Of all the ferocious men who made themselves famous at this period, Shneider, perhaps, bore the greatest resemblance to Nero. The sight of death and blood gave him a sensation of unspeakable delight. The examples of this monster of cruelty have in them a sort of originality which makes one shudder; and one would wish to doubt their truth, if the testimony of 100,000 inhabitants, and the evidence of facts, were not certain proofs of their existence. At length St, Just had the monster arrested and sent to Paris; there he was condemned, not for the crimes he had really committed, but for prior conspiracies that never existed: so far was justice reviled in those deplorable times."

From "Sketches from Nature," by John M'Diarmid

"THE REAL" HISTORY OF JEANIE DEANS.

It is no longer doubted nor denied, that Helen Walker, of the parish of Irongray, in the neighborhood of Dumfries, was the prototype of the heroine who, under the fictitious name of Jeanie Deans, figures so conspicuously in the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian.' Her history, however humble, was in some respects eventful, and when stripped of all adventitious ornament may be given very briefly, though few readers require to be informed that it has been expanded into an interesting and some-what bulky novel, by the fertile genius of Sir Walter Scott. From whence her parents came, is not known, but it is generally believed that they were what are called "incomes' into the parish of Irongray, and were in no way connected with the Walkers of Clouden—a race alike distinguished for respectability and longevity, and who have flourished time out of mind upon the fertile and pleasant banks of the Cairn. Her father appears to have been a laboring man; and at his death, his widow, who was then well stricken in years, became dependant for support on the industry of her daughters, Nelly and Tibby Walker. But this the former was far from viewing in the light of a hardship—she who was so rich in sisterly, could not be deficient in filial affection—and I have been informed by Elizabeth Grierson, housekeeper to Mr. Scott, optician, Dumfries, who, when a 'lassie,' knew Helen well, that though sometimes constrained to dine on dry bread and water, rather than pinch her poor old mother, she consoled herself with the idea that a blessing flowed from her virtuous abstinence, and that 'she was as clear in the complexion, and looked as like her meat and work, as the rest of them.'

The respectable female just named, who has herself passed the boundary line of three-score-and-ten, resided in her youth at a place called Dalwhairn, in Irongray, where her father cultivated a small farm. Helen Walker at this time—that is at least, 'sixty years since,'—was much as the prase goes, about her father's house; nursed her mother during her confinement and even acted as the leading gossip at all the christenings: was respected as a conscientious auxilury in harvest, and uniformly invited to share the good things of rural life, when the *mart* happened to be killed, or a *melder* of corn was brought from the mill. Her conversational powers were of a high order, considering her humble situation in life; her language most correct, ornate, and pointed; her deportment sedate and dignified in the extreme. Many of the neighbors regarded her as 'a little *pensy* body'—that is, conceited, or proud; but at the same time they bore willing testimony to her exemplary conduct and unwearied attendance on the duties of religion. Wet or dry, she appeared regularly at the parish church, and even when at home delighted in searching the Scriptures daily. On a small round table in the 'big ha' the Bible usually lay open, and though 'household affairs would often call her hence, it was observed by her visiters that when she lacked leisure to read continuously, she sometimes glanced at a single verse, and then appeared to ponder the subject deeply. A thunderstorm, which appals most females, had on her quite an opposite effect. While the elemental war continued, it was her custom to repair to the door of her cottage, the knitting-gear in hand, and well-conned Bible open before her; and when questioned on the subject by her wondering neighbors, she replied, 'That she was not afraid of thunder; and that the Almighty, it such were his divine pleasure, could smite in the city as well as field.'—When out-door labor could not be procured, she supported herself by footing stockings—an operation which bears the same relation to the hosier's craft that the cobler's does to the shoemaker's.—It has been reported, too, that she sometimes taught children to read; but as no one about Clouden remembered this fact, I am inclined to regard it as somewhat apocryphal. Helen, though a woman of small stature, had been rather well-favored in her youth.

On one occasion she told Elizabeth Grierson that she should not do as she had done, but 'winnow the corn when the wind blew in the barn door.' By this she meant, that she could not hold her head too high, by rejecting the offer of a husband when it came in her way; and when joked on the subject of matrimony herself, she confessed, though reluctantly, that she once had a sweetheart—a youth she esteemed, and by whom she imagined she was respected in turn; that her lover, at a fair time, overtook her on horseback, and that when she asked if he would take he up, answered gaily, 'That I will, Helen, if ye can ride and inch behind the tail.' The levity of this answer offended her greatly, and from that moment she cast the recreant from her heart, and never, as she confessed, loved again. I regret that I am unable to fix the exact date of the principal incident in Helen Walker's life. I believe, however, that it occured a few years previous to the more lenient law *anent* child murder, which was passed in 1736. At time her sister Tibby, who was considerably younger, and a comely girl, resided in the same cottage; and it is not improbable that their father, a worthy man, was also alive. Isabella was courted by a youth of the name of Waugh, who had the character of being rather wild, fell a victim to his snares, and became *enceinte*, though she obstinately denied the fact to the last. The neighbors, however suspected that a child had been born, and repeatedly urged her to confess her fault. But she was deaf to their entreaties, and denied all knowledge of a dead infant, which was found shortly after in the Cairn, of Clouden. The circumstance was soon bruited abroad, and by the directions of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, Irongray the suspected person, and *corpus delicti*, were carried before the authorities for examination. The unnatural mother was commited prison, and confined in what was called the 'thief's hole,' in the old jail of Dumfries—a grated room on the ground floor, whither her seducer sometimes repaired and conversed with her through the grating. When the day of trial arrived, Helen was told that a single word of her mouth would save her sister, and that she would have time to repent afterwards; but, trying as was the ordeal, harrasing the alternative, nothing could shake her noble fortitude, her enduring and virtuous resolution.

Sleep for nights fled from her pillow; most fervently she prayed for help and succor in the time of need; often she wept till the tears refused to flow, and her heart seemed too large for her body; but still, no arguments, however subtle—no entreaties, however agonising—could induce her to offend her Maker by swerving from the truth. Her sister was tried, condemned, and sentenced to be executed at the termination of the usual period of six weeks.—The result is well known, and is truly as well as powerfully set forth in the novel. Immediately after the conviction, Helen Walker borrowed a suth of money, procured one or more letters of recommendation and without any other guide than the public road, began to wend her way to the city of London—a journey which was then considered more formidable than a voyage to America is in our day. Over the best attire she threw a plaid and hood, walked barefooted the whole way, and completed the distance in fourteen days. Though her feet were "sorely blistered" her whole frame exhausted, and her spirits sadly jaded, she found it impossible to rest until she had enquired her way to the residence of John, Duke of Argyle. As she arrived at the door, his grace was just about to step into his carriage; and as the moment was too critical to be lost, the heroic pilgrim presented her petition, fell upon her knees, and urged its prayer with a degree of earnestness and natural eloquence that more than realised the well-known saying of "snatching a grace beyond the reach of art." Here, again, the result is well known; a pardon was procured and despatched to Scotland; and the pilgrim, after her purse had been replenished returned home, gladdened and supported by the consoling thought that she had done her duty without violating her consience.—Touching this great chapter in her history, she was always remarkably shy and reserved; but there is one person still alive, who has heard her say, that it was through "the Almighty's strength" that she was enabled to meet the Duke at the most critical moment—a moment which, if lost, never might have been recalled in time to save her sister's life. Tibby Walker, from the stain cast on her good name, retired to England, and afterwards became united to the man that had wronged her, and with whom, as is believed, she lived happily for the greater part of half a century. Her sister resumed her quiet rural employments, and, after a life of unsullied integrity, died in November or December 1791, at the age of nearly fourscore.—My respectable friend, Mr. Walker, found her residing as a cottier on the farm of Clouden, when he entered to it, upwards of forty years ago, was exceedingly kind to her when she became frail, and even laid her head in the grave. Up to the period of her last illness, she corresponded regularly with her sister, and received every year from her a cheese and "pepper-cake," portions of which she took a great pleasure in presenting to her friends and neighbors. The exact spot in which she was interred was lately pointed out in Irongray churchyard, a romantic cemetery on the banks of the Cairn; and though, as a country-woman said, there was nothing to distinguish it "but a stane taken off the dyke" the public will be pleased to hear that Sir Walter Scott intends to erect a suitable monument to her memory. Though subscriptions were tendered, he politely declined all aid, and has already, I believe, employed Mr. Burn, architect, to design a monument, which, in connexion with the novel, will transmit her fame to a distant posterity, and in all probability render the spot so classical that it will be visted by thousands on thousands in after generations. The above narrative, though exceeding harried, is perfectly accurate in point of fact; and I have only further to add, that the story of Helen Walker, alias Jeanie Deans, first became known to Sir Walter Scott through the attention of the late Mrs. Commissary Goldie, as will be seen when he issues the new editon of the "*Heart of Mid Lothian.*"

Waverly Novels Ended.—A period is at last announced to the Waverly Novels. A period which, late as it is, has come too soon, to a series unequalled, in length, their original beauty, their erudition, and truth to nature. They have placed fictitions narative in the first walk of polite literature and form, of themselves a distinct event in the history of the human mind. The venerable and the amiable author has our gratitude for the many happy hours we have enjoyed in his company: and we devoutly join in the hope he so feelingly expresses at the close of his adieu.

Postscript to Count Robert of Paris.

The gentle reader is acquainted, that these are in all probability, the last tale it will be the lot of the author to submit to the public.

He is now on the eve of visiting foreign parts: a ship of war is commissioned by his Royal Master to carry the author of Waverly to Climates, in which he may possibly obtain such a restoration of health as may serve him to spin his thread to an end in his own country.

Had he continued his usual literary labor, it seems indeed probable, that at the term of years he has already attained, the bowl, to use the pathetic language of Scripture, would have been broken, at the fountain; and little can one who has enjoyed on the whole an uncommon share of the most inestimable of worldly blessings, be entitled to complain that life advancing to its period, should be attended with its usual proportions of shadows and storms.—They have affected him at least in no more painful manner than is inseperable from the discharge of this part of the debt of humanity. Of those whose relation to him in the ranks of life might have insured him their sympathy, under indisposition, many are now no more; and those who may yet follow in his wake, are entitled to expect, in bearing inevitable evils, an example of firmness and patience, more especially on the part of one who has enjoyed no small good fortune during the course of his pilgrimage.

The public have claims on his gratitude, for which the author of Waverly has no adequate means of expression; but he may be permitted to hope, that the powers of his mind, such as they are, may not have a different date from those of his body; and that he may again meet his patronizing friends, if not exactly in his old fashion of literature, at least in some branch, which may not call forth the remark, that—

Superfluous age th' veteran on the stage.

Abbotsville, September, 1831.

THE COMET.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, there are twenty-one comets belonging to our system, revolving round the sun in very eccentric eclipses. They are believed to be solid, compact bodies, like other planets, and regulated by the same laws of gravity, so as to describe equal areas, in proportional times, by radii drawn to the common centre. Some of them are supposed to be heated to such a degree as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. The heat of that which appeared in 1689 when nearest the sun, was computed to be 2000 times hotter than red hot iron. It will appear again in the year 2255.

The astronomers say, that of all the comets, the periods of three only are known to any certainty, being found to return at intervals of 75, 129 and 575 years; and of these, that which appeared in 1680 is the most remarkable. This comet, at its greatest distance, is eleven thousand two hundred millions of miles from the sun, while its least distance from the centre of the sun is about four hundred and ninety thousand miles. In that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun, it flies with the amazing velocity of 880,000 miles in an hour; and the sun as seen from it, appears 100 degrees in breadth, consequently 40,000 times as large as he appears to us. The astonishing distance, says Ferguson, that this comet runs out in empty space, naturally suggests to our imagination, the vast distance between our sun and the nearest of the fixed stars, of whose atractions all the comets must keep clear, to return periodically and go round the sun.

The comet will appear in June next, will approach, it is computed, within 60,000 miles of the earth's orbit. The German astronomers say the earth will be in that part of her orbit which is nearest the orbit of the comet, just at that *precise time* when the comet shall pass—a circumstance which has not occurred before, perhaps since the flood. It is upon this fact they calculate that the world will then undergo some great and tremendous revolution. The mutual attraction of these two bodies—they presume—will bring them into contact, in which case immediate explosion must ensue!

With a view to relieve public anxiety in regard to this matter, the French Philosophical Academy, some time ago, caused calculations to be made on the subject. The report, as published, avers that no sort of danger is to be apprehended, on the approach of the comet. In this our American astronomers generally coincide.

The following extract from the report of the French Philosophical society, will undoubtedly be read with interest.—N. Lalude has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth, it is computed by La Place, the earth's motoin in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly forty-nine hours. As no such effect was produced, the disturbing force of the comet near 1500th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractice force either on earth or moon.

The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly effect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Brydone observed one at Palermo in 1670, whose velocity he computed to 2,500,000 miles an hour. The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers.—Its period is computed to be about 76 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1759;—but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April 1759. The increased length of its period may be attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer, it will not appear till 1834 or 5. The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme ends of its orbit, is about 2,000,000 miles, yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematician, within 30 days.

Sat. Ev. Post.

The following account of a curious battle is from the latest numbers of Mr. Skinners Baltimore Sporting Magazine.

Snake Fight.—The late Maj. T. of the army a gallant officer, who was severely wounded at the sortie of fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effect of his wounds while a representatiye from his native state in Congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed, between a black and a rattle snake.

He was riding on horseback, when he observed the snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him, they were moving round in a circle, and apparently following each other. A gentlemen who was with the major, and who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was the prelude to a fight, and worthy the loss of a little time to witness; they accordingly stopped their horses and watched the snakes. The cautious manoeuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until, when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike. The rattle snake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessening the distance at each round, when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake suddenly darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected, and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length the rattle snake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattle snake at the back of the head and held him there.—After a short interval the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the grip with his mouth from the rattle snake's head, and moved away.

On examination, the rattle snake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed. The black snake is a constrictor, and usually destroys its prey by enfolding and crushing it.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

MARCH 19, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

All those indebted to this Office for Subscriptions, Job-Work, or Advertising are requested to settle the same. All monies due us can be transmitted through the post-office at our risk.

"A LESSON FOR THE CAPE-FEAR FOLKS TO STUDY."

How is it that the trade from this section of cuntry seems to be in a great measure diverted from *Fayetteville* to *Cheraw*. It is a fact that during the past winter, eight out of ten of the market Waggons from this part of the country, and the country above here, have taken the road to Cheraw. Almost every day, we either see, or hear of loaded Waggons passing through this place to Cheraw, while it is only now and then, we see one or two going to Fayetteville. A few days ago, we witnessed the spectacle of *eighteen*, or *twenty* cotton waggons heavily laden with the crops of the Messrs. Ellises', all passing in a string to Cheraw. It is said that the prices have been better and more steady during the winter in Cheraw than in Fayetteville. If this be the case, will our friend of the "Observer" please consider the *thing* and explain the cause? Can it be owing to the "Meeting at Mr. Slaughter's" or has the great River Cape-Fear run dry, as Judge Seawell says it some times does, or perhaps money is not as flush in the one place, as in the other. Whatever the cause may be, we should be glad to see it removed. The people of Fayetteville, may rest assured, if they do not stir up a little and give better prices for our back country produce, our "folks" up this way will never consent to be taxed some two or three hundred thousand dollars to remove the seat of government to that place.

The great run of waggons to Cheraw, has given rise to the idea of a rail-road, from that place to Salisbury, and thence West;—but we think it never will be done. We vastly prefer the "Central rail-road." We think it the only scheme that can succeed, and the only one that can benefit the whole State. *Patriotism* as well as *interest* should impel the people of North Carolina to exert all their energies, in favor of this grand scheme.

The Hon. Jesse Speight.—A few weeks ago a letter was published in the "Constitutionalist" signed "Jesse Speight," and purporting to be from the member of Congress of that name, representing the Newbern District. We really believed at the time, that some enemy of Mr. Speight, had written the letter and by way of hoax had palmed it off, on the Editors of the "Constitutionalist" as genuine; for we could not suppose that any member of Congress could be weak enough to write such a silly letter;—tho' we admit that members of Congress, sometimes write and more often speak very silly things. From comments, however, in one of the Van Buren papers, and a notice of the letter in the "Constitutionalist" it turns out that it was actually written by Mr. Speight himself. We are sorry to see it as well for the credit of Congress as of the State.

We shall not disgust our readers by republishing this letter of nonsense. We will however give them an idea of it by a single expression. The Hon. member in reference to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren like the "Globe" and "Courier" charges that it was done by a combination between *Messrs. Clay* and *Calhoun*, and then, in allusion to the last end of the saviour of mankind, he says:—"*This Gen. Jackson was crucified between two thieves.*" This is disgusting to say the least of it. If this letter be genuine, one thing surprises us,—that no notice has been taken of it in the Washington papers. We can only account for this omission, on one of two grounds,—either, that it is not believed to be genuine in Washington,—or, they there, do not esteem Mr. Speight of sufficient importance to notice what he may throw out. We presume the same state of things has prevented the papers in North Carolina, from either republishing the silly production, or, with a very few exceptions, even commenting upon it.

Pennsylvania and the Vice-Presidency. The convention of the friends of the present Administration which recently met in Harrisburg have nominated Mr. Wilkins for that office on the Jackson ticket. Mr. Van Buren got *only one vote* and that was *George Kremer's.*

This taken with the attempt to nominate Mr. Van Buren by the Richmond caucus, which it will be recollected failed, show how that gentleman stands, in two of the largest States in the Union.

We find the following delectable morceau in a late number of the Richmond Whig:

"Clay is certainly coming up the quarter stretch with great rapidity. All accounts concur in this. At no time have his talents raised him so high, and his bearing has annihilated, at Washington, most of the prejudice which was entertained at the commencement of the session of Congress."

Poor fellow! he is really a subject of pity. He has, like his good lord and master, Sir Hal, become desperate; completely beside himself, and in his incoherent ravings he doubtless perpetrated the article we have quoted. To be serious: This won't do, friend Pleasants; you cannot help your idol by any such nonsense as that just quoted. The people won't believe you.

Georgia and the missionaries.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the legality of the imprisonment of Worcester, who is now confined in the Penitentiary of Geo. Judge Baldwin dissented from the decision of the court.

We have received no Washington papers, from which we could extract any thing concerning the proceedings of Congress.

We are authorised to announce *John A. Merony* as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

Mr. Clay may be popular for a season and have temporary renown, but when the individual himself is removed from this transitory scene and the blaze of his eloquence has become extinguished, as it must shortly do, he willbee remembered only to be execrated by every lover of liberty and equal rights and privileges. He is madly urging the adoption of a scheme before the Senate of the United States, which will sever the Union if his views are concurred in by a majority of that body, and his project for revenue and the encouragement of manufactures becomes the settled policy of the government: We cannot escape the conviction of the truth of this justly dreaded calamity when we see the most moderate men and the *orthodox* prints (supposed to be) of South Carolina belonging to the *Union* party threatening a dissolution of the Union. The Editor of the Camden Journal responds eagerly to the sentiment of Genl. Blair that the Union *must* and *will* be dissolved unless the tariff laws be constitutionally modified. Here we think both the honorable member and the dignified printer are at fault. We do not wish for, neither do we expect to see a dissolution of the Union. We shall hold every man a traitor who may propose this mode of ridding ourselves of the obnoxious tariff laws. We are so much attached to liberty and the Union of these States which bare "one and inseparable," that we shall never consent to their *disunion* while there is hope of settling our differences at a more trifling cost.

The fate of France is yet very uncertain. Popular discontents are increasing throughout the Kingdom, and the rival partizans of Napoleon II., and Henry V. are ready at the first favorable moment to raise the standard of rebellion, and drive Louis Phillipe from the throne. The hasty or imprudent declaration of one of the Ministers of the "Citizen" King that the people of France were the King's "subjects" has aroused the indignation of the whole Nation. Twelve individuals were lately arraigned before a Court of Justice in Paris, charged with the dissemination of seditious pamphlets, &c. Their trial was conducted in a very secret place to avoid the turbulance and confusion which would ensue in a public place. The accused with one voice demanded a more public trial; called it a "sham publicity," and defied the Judge upon the bench and treated him with the most unparalleled indignity, for which they were applauded by the few spectators who attended the trial. There is a deep and pervading discontent, throughout the Empire with the government. What may follow, it is impossible to foretell

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A DIARY.

Mrs. Chapman who was charged with murdering her husband in conjunction with Mina, whom she afterwards married, lately received her trial in Doylestown and was acquitted. Mina's trial has been postponed.

The New York Post states that Mr Rives our Minister to France has been requested to return next autumn. It was rumored, some time since, that he would be made Secretary of State.

Chas. Bruce, one of the members of the Convention that formed the present constitution of this State died lately in Guilford county, aged 93 years.

The grand Jury of the county of St. Louis Missouri, have presented the assemblies of slaves and free negroes at balls &c. as nuisances.

When the late Marquis of Londonderry was Secretary of State a friend one day in a familiar conversation, took the liberty of asking him, why, in his official appointments, he did not promote merit? "Why?" cried the Marquis. "Because merit did not promote me."

Mr. Clay's admirers are making a great noise about his "*splendid*" speech upon the Tariff. We have seen the speech but have not read it, but if it is any thing like his first "*grand entre*" at the commencement of the session, we should think they would rather view it with sorrow than with exultation. But more when we have time to read it.

The State of New Jersey has granted the exclusive privilege of making rail-ways in the State to the Messrs. Stevens for thirty years in consideration of the annual sum of thirty thousand dollars.

A singular compliment.—A letter-writer from Washington city, speaking of Genl. Hayne of S. C. says, "he is a perfect gentleman, *but deserves no credit for it*, as he does not know how to be otherwise."

Dueling.—By the Mexican laws, if a man kills another in a duel he becomes answerable for all debts. This is a salutary regulation: Such a one would have a tendency to cool the pugnacious spirit of some of the Hotspurs of the South.

A classical horse-dealer.—One of these gentry had two fine horses to which he gave the classical names of Xerxes and Arterxerxes. A gentleman having asked his reason for giving them those names, he replied, "Why you see as how when I drives tandem, I make Xerxes my leader, and puts the other in the shafts, and so I calls him Arter-Xerxes."

DIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst. after an illness of 12 hours Sarah, Louisa, infant daughter of John Gibson, Esq. aged seven months. Scarcely had she launched into life, when she arrived at the Haven. Of such we have a promise that they shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven where they shall see God, "face to face," and partake of that "fulness of joy" which is in his presence forever more. Hath our maker sent for us and are we leth to go? It was for us our Saviour triumphed over death. Is there then any fear of a foiled adversary? Death is the end of fear, and beginning of felicity. Death is the law of nature, the tribute of the flesh, the remedy of evils, and the path either to heavenly felicity or eternal misery.

Our birth is nothing but our death began,
As tapers waste the instant they take fire.
Why do we mourn departing friends?
Or shake at deaths alarms
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms. [*Communicated.*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MARCH, 17, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1.75 to 2.00
Do. clean	7,50 to 8,00
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1.12
Iron	5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25

CAMDEN, March, 10.

Cotton,	$8¾ a 9¾
Corn,	50 a 00
Wheat,	75 a 80
Flour,	4¼ a 4½
Bacon, lb.	8 a 10
Whiskey,	35 a 40
Brandy, App.	35 a 45
" Peach,	40 a 62
Coffee,	15 a 18
Salt, per bushel,	62 a 75
Sugar, brown,	9 a 12

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches, Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury March 9th 1832. 15tf

Executor's Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women

belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE } *Ex'rs.*
ROBT. BRADSHAW. }

March 18th, 1832. 15tf

Administrator's NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Almond Ball, dec'd. by note are requested to settle the same by April Superior Court. Those failing to attend to this notice will find their notes in the hands of an officer without discrimination as it is absolutely necessary the estate should be settled.

JAMES C. McCONNAUGHEY. *Adm'r.*

March 19. 1832 4:18

AERONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury. March 12th 1832. 16tf

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Notice!

THE Subscriber has removed his ROOK BINDERY to the Office of the Western Carolinian, where he will execute all JOBS in his line of business with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, March 3. 1832. 13tf

N. B. Libraries repaired and Back Gammon and Chess-Boards, made to order. J. H. D. C.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENLY.

Dec. 17. 1831 ANDREW HUNT.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

Birchard & Co's. MENAGERIE

RECENTLY IMPORTED.

And never before Exhibited in this country.

To Be Exhibited in Salisbury on Friday and Saturday March 23 & 24 for 2 days only.

This is admitted to be the largest and most rare collection of Living Animals ever exhibited in America.

Among which is the

MARITIME,

Or White Polar Bear.

The only one ever brought to this country alive. This Animal, as an object of curiosity and wonder, now stands 1st in the scale of natural history. It is a huge creature, inhabiting the frozen regions of the North. From his abode among the Ice Islands, and along the sea coast, he is called the MARITIME BEAR. Navigators relate fearful stories of his ferocity.—This powerful animal weighs between seven and eight hundred pounds. He has been exhibited in New-York and Philadelphia, where he has been visited by many thousands, who acknowledged him to be the greatest curiosity they had ever witnessed.

THE

Elephant.

THE

Royal Tiger.

THE

African Lion.

THE HYENA.

This is one of the most notoriously fierce and blood-thirsty animals mentioned in history. It has been known to ransack the graves, and devour the putrid human bodies that have long been buried. It inhabits the Eastern continent.

MALE AND FEMALE LEOPARDS.

Dandy Jack's

SPORTS OF THE RING.

This imitation of the human species, and burlesque upon human nature, will go through his diverting Equestrian exercises and Equilibriums on the SHETLAND PONY.

The Collection contains a variety of other rare and curious Animals.

Parents, Teachers, and Guardians of Youth, Naturalists and others who admire the varied and wonderful productions in nature, pardon us while we remind you that now is afforded you an opportunity of beholding these rare Animals which stand at the head of our list—and that now is probably the only opportunity that may ever be presented to you. Ladies and children, or children unaccompanied, may visit the Menagerie perfectly unapprehensive, as the place of Exhibition is large and the Animals are all well secured by strong iron cages, or other proper modes of confinement, at a proper distance, within strong railing, and cautiously attended by their keepers.

☞ *Hours of Exhibition from* 12 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M. Admittance* 50 *cents—Children half-price. The Exhibition is accompanied by good Music.*

☞ This collection will be exhibited in Concord on Thursday 22nd inst.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

Wiliam Haden vs. David Maxwell, Elben Jenkins and his wife Letitia, David Newton, Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr.	Petition for Partition

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and partition ordered accordingly.

6t20 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

EDITED BY

BURTON CRAIGE,

IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thoroughpaced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2.50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*:::::must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which the will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of SPIRITS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

609

A BARGAIN!

LAND FOR SALE!

THE subscriber has three hundred acres of land, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, on accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any information respecting the land can be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Charlotte. 6t16

JOHN G. HOSKINS.

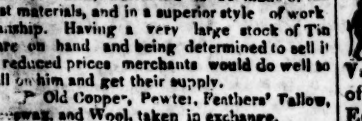
Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 20. 1832.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.



RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath the 20th ult. a Negro man, slave, between 45 and 50 years of age, about five feet and some inches high, stout built, with red eyes, and on examination one will be found to have a blemish in it. Had on when he left me an Olive mixed frock coat and a good fur hat. This man went off in company with a Negro man belonging to Thomas Nelson, this fellow is young and tall, had on when he left this a new blew broad cloth coat, and a new fur hat. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who may lodge these fellows, or either of them in any Jail in North Carolina or Virginia. Information thereof given to the subscriber,—living in Lancaster District South Carolina.

4t17 JOHN BARKLAY.

Feb. 24*th* 1832.

P. S. Nathan will probably attempt to pass as a free man, and may have some pre ended free pass or forged certificate of freedom,

J. B.

ATTENTION,

SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st Saturday of April next, equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Capt.

JNO. H. HARDIE, *Secy.*

March 3. 1832. 4t16

N. B. All those that have muskets will please to return them to Elijah P. Mitchell's Shop.

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Segueau, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD

Salisbury, 1832

Education.

THE Subscriber, having completed a regular course of classical and collegiate studies, has opened, and will continue, a school at Society Hill one mile west of Back Creek Church, Rowan County, N. C. in which he will give instruction, in the following branches.—Reading, writing and Arithmatic;—English Grammer, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy, astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Logic, and all other branches usually taught in classical schools.

Tuition from $8 to $30 per annum according to the advancement of the pupil. Any person wishing to ascertain the subscriber's character and qualifications can apply to William King or Hugh T. Stewart Esq. of Iredell; Robert Gillespie, William Barr or Rev. A. Y. Lockridge of Rowan.

AMOS ANDREWS

March 9th 1832. 3t16

N. B Boarding can be had in the most respectable families upon very moderate terms.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of A. B. Daniels, Esq. of Va. by [illegible] one was bred, one half of the thorough bred horse Godolphin Eclipse, rising four years old, sixteen hands high; possessing a large share of bone and muscle; in colour, form and size, resembling his sire, the celebrated American Eclipse; whose pedigree it is unnecessary to mention—as he is universally known to be of the best speed and bottom in the United States; having beaten Sir Charles and Sir Henry out of $30,000.

Godolphin's Dam was sired by old Archie, and her Dam by Medley.

Godolphin Eclipse is untrained, but thought by Judges to be equal to any in the world. He will stand at my stable only.

For particulars of pedigree and terms, See Hand-Bills.

HEZEKIEL SAUNDERS.

Guilford, N. C. 5t18

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 3rd of April next,

Nine Likely Negroes,

consisting of men women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Locke dec'd. for the purpose of distribution. A credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security.

HENRY GILES, *Admr.*

March 10th 1832. 3t16

Executor's Notice.

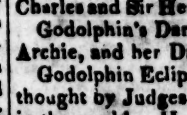
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rich'd. Gillespie, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims will present them, legally attested within the time, prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. G. GILLESPIE, *Ex'r.*

March 8th 1832. 3t16

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N B She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route N. 2135, directed to Robert Dunway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50, U. S. bill No. 768, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. Mellvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned letter has been taken out of the Mail Bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W KERR, *P. M.*

Statesville, March 7th 1832. 14tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found at the office of the Carolinian. 606

W. S. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House.

October 8th, 1831. 9:t

HAMILTON C. JONES

REQUESTS those holding subscription lists for the CAROLINA WATCHMAN to forward the same to him at Salisbury as soon as convenient.

They that can send by private conveyance will be pleased in my absence to lodge them with Mr. E. Allemong at the Mansion Hotel. Where private opportunity does not occur, I will thank gentlemen who have obtained subscribers to send by mail.

H. C. Jones gives notice that the publication of his paper will commence about the last of April next.

Feb. 25th 1832. 8:15

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Robert Neel, & others, vs. Jas. Aston or his heirs at law.	Bill to substitute a new trustee, and to sell a part of the Lands belonging to the congregation of Coddle Creek meeting house.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant James Aston or his Heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants be and appear before this Honorable COURT to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court-House in CONCORD on the Eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken; and the bill heard exparte. Witness, Paul Barringer clerk of our said court at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1831, and in the 56th year of our Independence.

6t18 PAUL BARRINGER, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions January Session, 1832.

Lydia Branton, relict of T. Branton dec'd. vs. the heirs of Thomas Branton dec'd.	Petition for dower

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Sally Matthews and Betsey Copeland, two of the heirs at law of Thomas Branton, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in LINCOLNTON, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition. Otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry McBee Clerk of said Court at Office the third Monday in January 1832. 6t18

VARDRY M'BEE. *C. C. C.*

WAGGONER

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 50 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. [illegible] 4t

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3 and a few reams of wrapping, at the same Price.

POETRY.

HYMN - BY CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM.

"There is a God," all nature cries,
A thousand tongues proclaim
His Arm almighty, Mind all wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify his name.

Thy name, great Nature's Sire divine,
Assiduous we adore:
Rejecting godheads, at whose shrine
Benighted nations blood and wine
In vain libations pour.

Ten countless worlds in boundless space,
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace,
As the blue circlet studs the face
Of that enamell'd flower.

But thou, too, mad'st that floweret gay
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fired the lamp of day,
The blazing comet launch'd away
Painted the velvet lawn.

"As falls a sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to thy will,"
By the same law these g obes wheel round,
Each dawning each, yet all still found,
One order to fulfil.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

BY SAJA BE.

Thou'rt false to me—thou'rt false to me,
And pride shall teach me to forget;
But still my heart beats warm for thee—
I love thee yet—I love thee yet!
I thought to still
Each burning thrill,
I thought to drown each fond regret,
But ah! my soul
Forbids control—
I love thee yet—I love thee yet!
Still midst the gay I'm seen, I'm heard—
My mother joys to hear me sing;
Nor dreams that, like the wounded bird,
I bear the shaft beneath the wing.
But in my bower
At twilight hour,
I mourn o'er hopes forever set;
And tears might tell
How much too well
I love thee yet—I love thee yet.

TO A TOPER IN LOVE.

'Tween women and wine, Sir,
Man's lot is to smart;
For wine makes his head ache,
And women his heart.

AGRICULTURE.

(From the New England Farmer.)

Mr. Fessenden.—For more than twenty years past I have fattened my own pork; and have supposed that an increase of one and a quarter pounds a day was as much as could be expected from *good* keeping. On the fourth day of July last, I purchased two spring pigs, the joint weight of which was 108 lbs. On the fourth day of January they were killed, and weighed when dressed, five hundred hundred and eighteen pounds; which is more than two pounds per day gain. These pigs were a small breed, had short legs, small head, and when he began to feed them with grain it was usually scalded. W. L.

New Haven, Feb. 1, 1832.

Why are potatoes the most nourishing of all vegetables?

Because of the quantity of starch they contain. Salop, tapioca, and sago chiefly consist of starch, and are proportionately nutritious.

APPLICATION OF LIME.

MR. SMITH: *Feb. 9, 1832.*

In answer to the inquiries of your correspondent, in the 40th number of the present volume of the Farmer, respecting the "quantity of lime necessary to be applied to stiff clay land and sandy soils," I will endeavour to give you what little knowledge and experience I have in the use of that highly important manure.

I have found that stiff clay land requires a greater quantity of lime, than light or sandy soils, and I generally put on the former one hundred bushels to the acre; its effects are hardly ever seen the first season unless put on ploughed ground. In order to obtain immediate advantage from it, I plough the ground intended for corn in the fall preceding, in order to get the lime out as early in the spring as possible; which I have spread immediately before corn planting, if the season is not extraordinarily dry, its effects will be evident in the growth of the corn. I have pursued the same course on *worn out* lands, where scarcely a spear of grass was to be seen five years ago, and which are now producing as good crops as the richest limestone land I have. This land was naturally thin, intermixed with slate, iron ore, and iron pyrites, and the quantity of lime used about seventy-five bushels to the acre.

Another method pursued by some very good farmers in renovating worn out lands, is to apply fifty bushels of lime to the acre, evenly spread on the soil, which, after the first season, will produce good pasture for the growth of the natural grass; after using it for a pasturage for two or three years, it is turned down and about the same quantity of lime applied on the ploughed ground, which will then produce a good crop of corn, rye, or oats. A great object with me has been to produce a good growth of clover; when this is once obtained there is no difficulty in improving the quality of the land with proper management.

If the foregoing remarks are of any service to your correspondent he is most heartily welcome to them, and I hope they may meet the eye of some of your good Chester county subscribers, who have been so much benefited by the use of lime, believing, that if I am wrong in my plans, they will be good enough to set me right.

Yours, &c.

A GERMAN FARMER.

VARIETY.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statements:

"The Duchess of Argyl, in a dress of massive gold tissue, her raven locks, and a prodigious plume of feathers of the same color, produced a contrast with her diamonds, equaled only by

"The Duchess of Bedford, whose jewelry astonished all by its glitter & glare.—The latter made a prodigious display indeed. Independently of the necklace, which cost *fifty thousand guineas*, (50,000) chains of diamonds, with amethist in the centre, decorated her grace's dress, from the thick velvet Spanish hat, to the girdle or cestus, below the stomach.

"The Hon. Mrs. Pope, was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament, and it was said that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence, (crimson,) exceeded *seven hundred thousand pounds!! or three millions one hundred and eight thousand dollars!!*

NORTH—CAROLINA.

The last Census discloses a fact which proves that North-Carolina is one of the most healthy STATES in the Union. The population amounts to 738,470 souls. Of this number, 304 have attained the age of 100 years and upwards.—This gives a centenarian in every 2425 persons, throughout the State. What will foreigners, who deny American longevity, say to this! *Pet. Intl.*

When Horne Tooke was called before the commissioners to give an account of the particulars of his income, having answered a question that was asking, one of the wise men said peevishly, that he did not understand his answer. "Then," said Tooke, "as you have not half the understanding of another man, you ought at least to have double the patience."

A fellow lately stole a sleigh and horses in East Windsor, Conn. and made for Canada. On his way he found handbills offering a reward for a stolen sleigh and horses, and to prevent suspicion took a lot and distributed them on the way. An eagle-eyed sheriff, in Canada, identified the man as described in his own handbills, and brought him to Hartford.

A Kentucky steamboat captain, commending his craft, said, "She trots off like a horse—all boiler—full pressure—it's hard work to hold her in at the wharves and landings. I could run her up a cataract. She draws eight inches of water—goes at three knots a minute—and *jumps all the snags and sandbanks.*

A bon vivant of fashion, brought to his death bed by an immoderate use of wine, after having been seriously taken leave of by Dr Pitcairn, and ingeniously told that he could not in all probability survive 12 hours, & would die by eight o'clock next morning, exerted the small remains of his strength to call the doctor back, which having accomplished, with difficulty, his loudest effort not exceeding a whisper, he said with the true spirit of a gambler, "Doctor, I'll bet you a bottle I live till nine."

MEN OF GENIUS.

"What a piece of work is man!"—What a puzzle to his species! In the mass of human beings which daily pass before our eyes, no two faces are to be found alike, and no two people with the same habits, manners and disposition. True, the broad and distinctive features may appear the same in all; but every individual has innumerable little traits of character and ways of thinking and acting, which mark him with the stamp of individuality. This has been the case with all who have passed away from the earth, and with all who are on it, and it will be with the motly myriads that yet there are many literary croakers, with hard and costive brains who are afraid that the sources of book-making will be dried up, and that future poets, dramatists and satirists, will lack matter whereon to exercise their fancies. Let any man look upon the world with his eyes and perceptions open, and he will soon be convinced that there is no prospect of a scarcity of knaves, fools, coxcombs, flirts, pseudo sentimentalists, mockemisanthropes, and other legitimate subjects for scorn or laughter. The most common, every-day people, now, a days, are decidedly geniuses, tho' of a very peculiar genuis.

Among those is the misguided youth, who, on the strength of having seen some of his effusions in print.—scorns afterwards to be linked to society like a mere man. He has read that great men were eccentric, and straightway imagines that eccentricity will make him a great man: he therefore plays all sorts of pranks—disturbs sober companies with habits, conversation and actions, totally repugnant to theirs—breaks engagements, and neglects honest industry,—but expects all this to be excused as the eccentricities of genius. And what are nine-tenths of these people? Men who spin *wordy* poetry, or weak prose in the shape of sonnets and paragraphs, and who in fact have not a glimmering of poetic feeling or common sense about them; and tho' they may be laughed at by the few, they are looked upon with more consideration by the many than if they had never exposed themselves. Let complaining authors say what they will, the faculty of putting a certain quantity of words together which may arrive at the dignity of print, is much overrated. The unthinking part of the public have a vague, undefined feeling of respect for such a person, and treat him with a consideration ten times above his merit; while at the same time they boldly laugh at another who orally makes a fool of himself; as if it were harder or more creditable to write nonsense than to talk it.—The mass of inane rodomontade, in particular, which is continually appearing in respectable periodicals under the head of original poetry, is fearful. Not that it is all decidedly bad, but what is perhaps worse—too *middling* to be laughed at. How easily people are apt to mistake a love of poetry for a capability of composing it. Any person on earth can string "twilight shade" and "silent glade," or any other rhyming couplets together, if they give way to such habits; but to infuse any thing like thought, or feeling, or imagination into rhyme, is a very different thing indeed. Half of these productions which are praised by Editors, and their authors invested with a little local fame do not in reality amount to any thing. They are generally the production of some decently-educated and weak minded young lady or gentleman, who has been spoiled by flattery, light reading, incipient love, and spending summer months in the country; and natural good feeling, which if fully developed and properly applied, would be the cause of cheerfulness and happiness to their owner, are twisted and exaggerated by vain attempts at "original poetry." The only excuse for this is, that now-a-days it is really looked upon as discreditable to have neither genius nor pretension to it; and pretty ladies toss their heads and regard honest, commonsense lovers in a way that is apt to drive any man who wishes for a wife, to pistols or poetry—pysical or mental suicide. I once met a melancholy example of this awkward necessity for genius. An acquaintance of mine had fallen in love with a fair damsel, possessed of youth, beauty, and sixty thousand dollars; and it was understood among their friends that they were happy in what poets term "reciprocity of feeling." The important preliminaries having been duly adjusted, the expectant bridegroom bought a house for ten thousand dollars, and began to look upon himself as pretty comfortably settled in the world. Imagine his horror, when he received a brief note from his "gentle desdemona," who stated that she found it impossible to love him with such a deep love as was described in Byron; and requested, as a personal favor, that he would look upon the tender passage that might have occurred between them "as a mere dream." He afterwards discovered that her heart had been assailed by a young romance-reading, rhyme making, moon gazing son of the muses; the author of certain pieces in some nameless hebdomidal, under the modest signature of Apollo-Belvidere; which have been pronounced by the best of judges to be altogether superior to any thing that ever before appeared in print.

It is some consolation, however, for an ordinary human being to know, that your great geniuses are not always the most prosperous or happy men in the sequel. I know a worthy cordwainer, whose trade yielded him all the common comforts of life; when he unfortunately imagined he was gifted with a genius for mechanics. He invented a machine to be used as a substitute for cider mills. A few experimental agriculturalists bought up his first models; and it set the poor fellow crazy. He flung hisstrap and lapstone out of the window, took down the equivocal likeness of a boot and shoe, which had long informed those interested where he pursued his useful labors, and degenerated into a poor machine making, beer drinking, tavern haunting vagabond; boring every man whom he could secure by the button, with dissertations on wheels, screws, pulleys, self-propelling volocipedes, and perpetual motion.

Men of real genius as Burns and Byron for instance, are often victims to their own inwardly praying feelings and subjects of painful anxiety to their friends; but those pseudo-geniuses, which spring up suddenly, like mushrooms, in large cities, are great nuisances, and yet, as it is the principle of a republican government to let the majority rule, the time may come, and that soon, when a mere man of sense will be ashamed to show his face in society.

From the Richmond Comp., Feb. 24.

HORRID AFFAIR—We have seen two letters, one of the 15th, and the other of the 20th inst. giving a description of a very horrible affair, which has recently taken place in Dinwiddie county.—The first letter states that the writer had that moment heard from Dinwiddie county of a most horrid outrage which had been committed there, the Friday before, by a young free negro fellow, upon the daughter of a Mr. Ben Harris as respectable a man as any in the county. His daughter is about 12 or 13 years of age. Mr. Harris and his family were from home—all but the unfortunate girl. A family of free negroes resided close by—One of the fellows of the family aware of the absence of Mr. Harris, stepped and accomplished his hellish purposes, almost killing the girl by his brutality. It was a shocking scene. Mr. Harris arrived, pursued the villian, caught him, and immediately [illegible] him, and gave him a severe flogging.

The last letter states that since writing the former letter he had "seen Mr. Harris, and conversed with him respecting the rape committed upon his daughter. Having mentioned the affair then upon the authority of one of my negro carpenters. I think it best to state again to you, that that statement of my servant is substantially correct. Mr. Harris's account only varied abount the age of his child, as also he took the ravisher himself, without the assistance of any one—that his child was not as much injured as he supposed at first, but was very much so, as the blood-stained floor too plainly showed. With the assistance of two of his neighbours, he was determined to inflict instant death upon the wretch—that the fellow received upwards of 150 lashes, &c. &c. that the fellow is still alive—he had been taken to his own family, who were then nursing him—but is said he will not recover, Mr. H. is a fine mechanic, and as respectable as any man. He appears to be very much affected. Should the wretch survive, he will be brought to trial."

MARION.

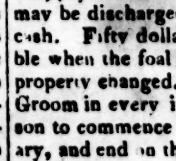
A FAVORITE Son of Sir Archie will stand the next season at D. J. Sneed's stable, in Halifax County, Virginia, and will render service at thirty-five dollars the Season, payable at its expiration, which may be discharged by thirty dollars cash. Fifty dollars to insure payable when the foal is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season to commence on the 15th February, and end on the 10th July. Good pasturage gratis, and Mares grain-fed at twenty-five cents per day when requested. Every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for either. For pedigree and performance refer you to Turf Register and Handbills.

JAMES SNEED.
P. CARRINGTON.

Feb. 8th 1832. 5t15

☞ THE Raleigh Star, will give the above five insertions, J. S.
P. C.

NOTICE.



TO all those wishing to raise Horses from a good stock.

I shall stand my Horse Jerry full Sixteen hands high a beautiful dapple gray sired by that unequaled Horse, old Packolet and out of a fine Oscar mare at my Stable in Lexington the next Season Particulars made known in due time.

611f J. P. MABRY.

January, 14th 1832.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina, by the name of THE HARBINGER.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and we have been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, with such talent as we can enlist, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment; an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our state, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

To conduct such a paper, will require the whole time, talent and diligence of an editor that will rank high in ability. For some time past we have been intent upon discovering a gentleman of this description who might consent to undertake it. Such a character, we fully belive, has been happily found in Mr. William B. Chittenden, by profession an advocate in the city of New-York. He is originally of our southern country, being a native of Virginia, and having been educated in one of the colleges of that state. We think we may venture to commend him to the public confidence, as qualified for the task of conducting the Harbinger.

An estimate has been made by a gentleman practically informed, comprehending every article of expense in furnishing and sustaining the necessary establishment with the admission of nothing supernumary. From this it appears that the publication can be commenced, provided 1200 subscribers can be obtained, for the first two years. If these terms, then shall be effected within a few weeks, we shall make the necessary dispositions as speedily as possible, and the issue of our first numbor will give notice of the beginning of the year for which the subscriptios is made.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, we can assure the public, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the editor, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. We set up no claims to the credit of liberality in making sacrifices. But should the present plan pass into operation, we think it not improbable that emergencies may easily happen, calling upon us imperiously to aid the establishment through temporary difficulty. With the certainty that we are to derive from it no emolument, we cannot balance an equal certainty that we may not sustain pecuniary loss. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support. The editor with his assistants, whether they shall succeed or not, in fulfilling the expectations of the public, will give one pledge at least, that if there be disappointment, it shall not be chargeable to relaxation of effort on their part. It is their intention so to conduct the business, that their accounts of receipts and disbursements may satisfy every one, that they ask no more from their subscribers than is really necessary for its support. Frank explanation they will be ever ready to give, and in such a manner as we may venture to pledge shall be satisfactory.

We would not enlarge on the qualities of the publication we proffer, even to excite in the bosoms of our fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, we might seem to expose ourselves to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high for us to fulfil. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imaged in the mind of our readers, is desirable in our state, we cannot but think few will deny.

One reason why the subscription is high at first, is the necessity of furnishing the printing establishment as an outfit. The cost of this will not be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, it may possibly be something more. The continuance of this as a durable capital, will explain the probability that the expiration of the first year, the paper may be continued at four dollars per annum, if not a less sum.

It still remains to inform our friends, that the gentleman to whom we look to be our editor, having become successfully established in his professional practice in the city of New-York, cannot feel himself justified in relinquishing his prospects, unless a pledge can be given that the paper shall be sustained for two years. If his services are to be secured, it must be by a competent number of subscriber at five dollars for the first year, and possibly four or less for the second.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the publication we propose shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. We request of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, and they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task. And we would hope that these papers may be returned by mail, or some other conveyance, in the course of a month, that the question may be resolved as early as possible, whether the plan we propose is to pass into operation or not.

CONDITIONS SUMMARILY STATED.

1. The payment from each subscriber will be five dollars in advance, and five dollars and a half if not in made till after six months from the time of subscription, for the first year. For the second year, it will not be more, possibly it may be less than four dollars in advance, and four dollars and a half after six months.

2. The date of the first paper sent to a subscriber will be considered as the beginning of he year for which he subscribes.

3. The paper will be issued once a week, on a folio sheet, with good type, and not more than two columns allowed to advertisements.

4. We cannot stipulate at present that the publication shall commence, unless 1200 subscribers shall be obtained for two years.

5. All letters addressed post paid, to "The Harbinger," at Chapel Hill, N Carolina.

These are such terms as we are able to offer, after having employed our best efforts upon the object for some months past. We are not sanguine that they will be accepted. We can only say, that if competent encouragement should be afforded to the Harbinger it is not to be doubted that under the management of the editor we have procured, it will be high in rank among the periodical publications of the United States. Should it fail in obtaining the necessary patronage, we shall not regret the time, exertion, or expense, which have been employed in the enterprise.

Chapel Hill, Febuary 24, 1832.

THE
Saturday Bulletin,
A family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all Political bias,
Published in Philadelphia every Saturday, by Edmund Morris, & F. K. Greenbank.
No 95, *Chesnut-Street,*
At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietors of the Saturday Bulletin take advantage of the enormous enlargement of their paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most *informing*, and *amusing*, and most *spirited* of all news papers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever afforded to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new and interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautifully white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlours and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty; every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty-four columns in each number, and contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.

The papers for subscribers in the Country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post Office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

General Plan of the
Saturday Bulletin.

News of the week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged with particular attention to the early insertion of late *Foreign* news.

Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tatler, affords pictures of real life never before communicated for publication.

The Drama—Criticised with freedom and spirit, but with candour and kindness.

Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper.

The markets—This Subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flaxseed, &c.—Corn Meal, &c. Cotton, &c.

Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwoods Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c.

Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while *all* are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.

Law Reports—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported; reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires.

Marriages & Deaths—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week.

The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parallel in the history of American Newspapers. Fifty thousand subscribers are a little sufficient recomendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact, could be offered with more confidence to the *original matter* than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editors to writers for this paper.

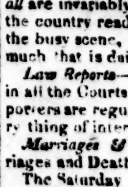
A few numbers of the paper will be sent to any person who may desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the First of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

PREMIUMS

1.—Any person forwarding five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the paper *free* for himself, as long as the five continue.

2.—Any persons forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner. ADDRESS THE EDITORS.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah, the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hogs. Enquire at this Office. 39tf